At South Washington, February 24th, At Upper Black River, February 26th, At Piney Woods, Feb. nary 27th, At Point Caswell, March 1st, At Caintuck, March 2d, At Long Creek, March 4th.

At Sandy Run, March 7th.

At Middle Sound, March 8th.

W. S. LARKINS, Assessor. WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSOR, at the above named times and places, to collect all taxes already assersed : also, all income to x.

Tax-payers will attend, or the penalty of the law will be J. S. HINES, Collector.

Feb. 10th, 1864.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL. TIMES SCHOOL commenced on Monday, the 25th of Jaauary, 1864. Tultion-\$35, \$371 and \$50 per session. Music \$374. Board-\$.6 per week, half in advance.

ISHAM ROYAL.
Rev. J. L. STEWART, Warsaw, N. C. Feb. 4th. 1864 MEDICAL CARD.

HAVING to leave the army on account of ill health, I respectfully offer my prefessional services to the people of Columbus and adjoining counties. With ten years able to give all who may favor me with a call entire satisfaction. I can be found at my residence, three miles from Peacock's Store. B. C. TILLERY, M. D.

Jan. 28th STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

and Quarter Sessions December Term. P. W. Fanning, Adm'r., vs. the Heirs of Wm. H. Craig. lication is hereby ordered for six weeks to be made in the government at liberty to appeal to what is Lent, except Ash Wednesday, all the Fridays and Holy Wilmington Journal for the said Jemima Littaton and called the Court of Exchequer Chamber, where, in Savory Freshwater to appear and make determine to the suit at the March. Term of the Court; and that in default thereof the petition will be taken pro con fesso and heard

8. B. BUNTING, Clerk. Jan. 27th, 1864.

No. 302, for hive shares of Capital Slock the name of T. F. Robeson, deceased SAM'L R. BUNTING, Com'r.

Marion (S. C.) Star publish weeks, and send bill to

## WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB. 18, 1864.

To-day the first Congress under the permanent Con stitution of the Confederate States closes its session; expiring by limitation. It has done a great deal of business of a most important character, under many difficulties, and at a most trying and critical period. It has had to meet difficulties, and to overcome, or try to overcome them. These difficulties are of the most pressing and momentous character, rendering necessary a resort to the most vigorous, we might almost say the most extreme measures. None other could possibly meet the requirements of the case. How far the measures adopted will answer the ends preposed by their framers remains to be seen. Many of them are sufficiently sweeping in their quaracter.

A very little reflection will be sufficient to convince any one that such measures as Congress was called upon to pass must, from their nature, meet with opposition, and create dissatisfaction in many quarters. War is a calamity-a state of war is a state of calamity. It requires sacrifices and inflicts hardships, of which all must be aware. No patriotic citizen can or will complain of the burthens which the public defence imposes. All that is required of Congress is that, as far as possible, these burthens be equally distributed, so that each shall bear his due share, and that all measures shall be framed with a view to the careful development of the strength and the husbanding of all the resources of the Confederacy.

The warmest friends of the late Congress will hardly claim for it the possession of distinguished ability. I evidently wanted wry many of the leading minds of the South. Its embittered enemies, those Ishmaelites of the press who seek to impose virulence upon the public under the name of independence, may attack, and, indeed, have attacked its honesty and impugned its motives, in all or nearly all cases without cause. We cannot but think that the late Congress was, in the main, honest and patriotic; with arduous duties to perform, we think it applied itself to the discharge of these du- Brigade. ties with a full sense of the responsibilities which it owed to the country. We speak of the Congress as a whole, and especially of the House of Representatives, which alone goes out as a body, two thirds of the Senate holding over. Of course we know that in any body of men there are likely to be exceptions to any general rule, and we cannot claim for the late House an exemption from the common failings of men, whether in Congress assembled or brought together by accidental

We do not pretend to say that we agree with all the doings of the late session. Our columns will bear witness that we have more than once felt called upon to dissent from some of the actions of Congress. But it must be borne in mind that our Senators and Representatives are entitled to a liberal construction of their acts and actions. The state of things with which they had to deal, still but partially known to the publie, may have forced upon their minds a conviction of duties of an officer, cannot fail to animate us with new zeal the necessity for resorting to measures to which under to fuffill. other circumstances they could never have been brought | to assent. We must lament the circumstances—we him away from a further participation in cur Holy contest so madly rushed in. Flags were flying as if on a gala session of these lands was as high as heaven and as deep soft crown of plaid plush; very short pled, the colors cannot justly blame the legislators for reluctantly for Freedom and Independence, yet we cannot refrain cannot justry brame the legislators for rejuctantly from deploring for our Regiment the less of so meritorious would dare to touch it. In course of time a number of flowers, with fern leaves, formed with pineapple colored cer appeared in full uniform, as if for our Country such an earnest patriot and imposed, by passing the only measures which seemed adequate to the jemergency. We cannot forget the passage of the conscription law. All know that that is a hard law. We thought that the necessity for it | His peace were communicated to both houses in secret session, show that the fate of the country then trembled in the balance. It was simply that or an abandonment of

There are few now who do not admit that; hard as they once thought, and, perhaps, still think the conscription act, its possage was an absolute necessity. It had to be done. Further knowledge and further expe. rience may furnish the same justification for some the receipt of two hundred and nine dollars, kindly premeasures of the late session which now appear harsh if not unjust. Let us at least wait and see before we condemn. Let us not judge hastily. We are not now called upon to scrutinize party measures with the eyes of partizans. We are called upon as citizens to sustain the country in all its efforts for existence and independence, from the ravages of this cruel war. Our soldiers all thank

The English Court of Exchequer on the Alexandra The London Index, of the 14th January, just to Proud man in his hours of anguish and affliction, ever and hand by a recent arrival at this port, devotes a long man. editorial article to the above case, upon which it sheds some light not already given to the Confederate public Our space will not permit us to copy the whole article. We, therefore, confine ourselves to a statement of such new facts as it may contain.

## Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. FONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1864. INO. 22.

It will be remembered that the British Government, at the instigation of C. F. ADAMS, Lincoln's Minister at London, and upon information furnished by Lincoln's spies at Liverpool, seized the steamship Alexandra, then in the river Mersey, on the allegation that she To the Clergy and Laily had been built and was to be fitted out as a ship of-war for the service of the Confederate States, in contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The case was tried before the chief Baron and a jury. The jury, under the direction of the chief Baron, year, found for the claimants of the vessel and against the Government. The Government took an appeal to the Court of Exchaquer from this ruling of one of its Judges. This appeal came before the Court ments in the case were heard then on a motion for a new trial. The Court took time to consider its judgthe first day of the present session. The Chief Baron senior of the puisre judges, agreed with him. Mr. Baron CHANNELL dissented, holding that the direction of the her, or beyond her maternal solicitude. Chief Baron to the jury had not been satisfactory, and that on this account a new trial ought to be granted. The on Ash Wednesday, February 10, and closes with Easjunior of the Court is Mr. Baron Pigott. Mr. Baron experience in the practice of my profession, I hope to be Pigott was, when this case commenced at Liverpool known to entertain opinions favourable to the government and epposed to the parties claiming the ship. He ed, he being the junior, according to custom withdrew TT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that his judgment, and the rule for a new trial was refused principal meal, and the regulation as to quantity of food Freehwater, formerly Savory Craig, is not an inhabitant of The effect of this decision will be to leave this case, the Judges of the two other courts (Queen's Besides the principal meal, which should not be taken farther appeal to the House of Lords. It is pretty certain that, whatever the decision, the Government PPLICATION will be made by the undersigned to the President and Directors of the Wilmington & Man. will not give up the vessel until it has exhausted all the chester Railroad Company, for the renewal of Certificate resources of chicanery, and interposed every vexation, old age, hard labor; for females, pregnancy and nursdifficulty and delay that the ingenuity of its legal advisers can suggest. It is not supposed that the English Government has any hopes of condemning the Alexandra, but, by detaining her, they equally serve the purposes of Seward. They know that her release at this time would bring them icsolent dispatches from Washington, and they fancy that it might lead to a declaration of war; and therefore it is their policy to postpone that event as long as possible. In this point of view, the division of opinion in the Court of Exchener is just what they wanted, and planned to bring about, when they appointed Mr. Pigorr to the fourth seat on the Exchequer bench. It gives them good cause for a further appeal, and it does not give them a new trial, which would be final, and would, in all pro-

bability, terminate in favor of the defendants the claimants of the vessel, and against the Government. The Index does not charge or even hint that Mr. Baron Pigott was influenced in his opinion in any way by political feeling. But it plainly intimates that a knowledge of his opinions on this case, then pending before the Court of Exchequer, was mainly influential with the ministry in causing his nomination to the

vacant place in that court. entertain the same opinion expressed by the Richmond Whig, which charges that Earl RUSSELL has been bribed by the Lincoln Government. Considerable dissatisfaction no doubt exists in England, caused by the mean, pettifogging course of the Administration, which is more consonant to the dealings of the lowest sort of attorneys than to the usage of great nations in import. ant causes of this character. Still to any questions propounded in Parliament, RUSSELL or PALMERSTON plains of Texas. or any of their strikers will have the all-sufficient answer that the question is before the courts on its lega merits. Those who know anything of the resources of legal chicanery and delay may form some idea of how long it will stay there.

The steamship Advance got up to town this morning

Acknowledgment. Received from Purser Dorring of the steamship Wild Dayrell, forty dollars (\$40) for Hayes' Louisiana

Cold-No Mails.-Last night it froze keenly, and as a consequence we had plenty of ice this morning but no mails from either North or South. We do not know that the failure of the mails is a consequence of fresh-they suddenly came upon a party of Federals

inconvenient. For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of the officers of the 17th N. C. Troops. Martin's Brigade, held at camp Burgwin, on the 15th day of February, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted: commanding his Company as skirmishers against the ene-

sad and solemn duty of recording our testimory to the gallantry and usefulness of the deceased. memories the numerous virtues which adorned the life and memories the numerous virtues which adorned the life and cartain of black velocities and carta and increased energy for the task which he died so nobly

humility to that Wise Dispensation of God, which has taken | vehemently with the terror-stricken Yankres, who had | book it was then laid down that their right to the pos- | pineapple color, which is just now so fashionable, the Resolved. That while we endeavor to submit with due taith ul defender. deceased assurances o' our deep sympathy with their sor-

ness, lift up His countenance upon them, and give them Resolved. That is token of our esteem and in memory of could be avoided. Facts since made public, which bis valued life and gallant death, we will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days.

row. "May God comfort them with a sense of His good-

WILLIAM BIGGS, Capt. Co. A. S. L. JOHNSLON, Capt. Co. H. H. WISWALL, Capt. Co. K. T. H. GILLIAM, Lieut. Co. L. Committee.

A. T. STATON, Lieut. Co. A.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Feb. 13, 1864. Editors Wilmington Journal: Will you allow me turough your paper to acknowledge sented to the sick and wounded of Col. Jackson's command, by the patriotic ladies of this place. The interest they have ever manifested in behalf of the command, has nerved many a brave arm to strike in their defence ; mercy seat many an earnest petition, that they, their little ones and all whom they love, may be spared them, and to their friends at home this will be a memento The whisper ran through the line, "It is old Biount, of the feelings towards them when their duty calls them. instinctively turns for solace and comfort to lovely wo-

> Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't, J. F. DAVIS, Asst. Surgeon.

A Yankee has invented a machine to remove a boil

Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch has issued the following instructions for Lent, to be observed by the Catholics of the Diocese of Charleston : · CWARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5, 1864.

of the Diocese of Charleston :

The trying circumstances in which our country is still placed require this year a continuance of the modifications of the Discipline of the Church, as to the observance of Lent, which were published last

In her power of weighing well such ever varying circumstances, and of prudently adapting her discipline this, and in other matters where change is allowaole, to the varying strength of her children-in her wonderful power of freely and fully doing this without during the last term, and it was supposed that changing any of the principles, or infringing any of the the decision would be given in November. The argu- truths which she received from her Divine Founder. and which it is her mission to preach to every creeture. the Church gives evidence alike of her Ogeness and immutability; as the "pillar and ground of truth," which ment, which was pronounced on Monday, January 11th, is ever one and the same, and of that Catholicity by which, having been established for every age and naadhered to his former ruling. Mr. Baron BRAMWELL, the tion, she is, in the words of the Apostle, " all things to all men"; and there can arise no condition of society in which the necessities of her children are unknown to

The Penitential season for Lent commences this year

ter Sunday, March 27.

During this season, by the ancient laws and the spirit of the Catholic world, the use of Flesh meat was enmember of Parliament for the borough of Reading, and tirely forbidden, and every day, the Sundays excepted, was a fast day on one meal, generally to be taken only after sunset. The Church, acting on the principles al ready stated, has variously modified these regulations was appointed, pendente lite, by the government, one o' of the Discipline, and in this Diocese we feel that the the parties to the suit. His opinion was given in favor | necessities of the times and the difficulty of obtaining of a new trial; but as the Court was thus evenly divid- such articles of good as are ordinarily desired in Lent. call for a special miligation.

> The use of Flesh meat will therefore be allowed at the being observed at the collation on every day during Saturdays, which will remain and be kept as hereto-

Bench and Common Pleas) will review the decision of before midday, a collation not exceeding the fourth part the Court of Exchequer; and from them there lies a of an ordinary meal is allowed, to be taken in the evening. It, however, the principal meal is to be taken late in the afternoon, then the collation may be taken in the The usual causes exempt from fasting, viz : youth, him back to himself and his duty.

Those in the army or navy are also exempted.— In cases of doubt, each one should consuit his con-

While we are thus released from many of the usual obligations of Lent, our Holy Mother the Church, exhorts us and expects us to make, as it were, some compensation, by more abundant charity, according to our means, to the poor who are on every side of us, and by fervent and nuceasing prayer to God for a speedy and honorable termination of the war, and the establishment

Given at Charleston, S. C., this 5th February,

+ P. N. LYNCH, D. D., Bishop of Charleston. JOHN MOORE, D. D., Secretary.

Quantrell's Exedus from Missouri... The Blount

A correspondent of the Texas Telegraph, who is contributing to that paper "Sketches of Quantrell's Men, gives us the following account of the Blount affair, the fullest we have yet seen from a Confederate source : Towards the middle of September the guerillas reunited at Blackwater, and were ready in a few hours to leave the rendezvous for their march South. Cold nights and occasional frost had warned them to leave Missouri, and like poor houseless birds of passage, beaten by the pitiless storm, they sought a more genial clime, where the grass was green and Federals less nu-No English paper that we have seen appears to merous. Missouri would afford no shelter or safety after winter had set in ; the bare and leadess forests no hiding places, and the pure driven snow would afford to the enemy the best means of tracking the hunted and hungry guerillas whenever they should leave their holes in search of food. Outlawed by an order of General Blount, proscribed by every Yankee official, the citizens warned against furnishing food or shelter under

> most deaying them a resting place, the gallant three bundred broke up their rendezyous and left for the Small parties of Feds were occasionally seen and bagged as they approached the border of the Cherokee country. But nothing occurred of any particular interest until they had penetrated the Indian country to some distance. The boys were gay and hilarious; often scattered for miles along the road, as careless and much at ease as if in their own homes and no enemy near .-They grew at times boisterous under the sense of security from immediate carger, and amused themselves daily with displaying the Federal flag, and enticing to its benignant folds the stupid negro or treacherous Pin. the flog was a good bait to hold out to Ladians and negroes, for both flocked to the standard as readily 28 a

dish of honey attracts flies and insects. But they hever

return to tell their mistake; orgger and Pin fared alike,

nd both were left dead side by side.

the cruelest and severest, penalties, the very earth al-

On the 10th of October, without a guide or compaswithout the slightest knowledge of the country, but marching in good order-for the "sign" w. s getting the frost, but it may be. We do know that it is very tearing down some houses belonging to the exiled Ridge party. A dezen or more unsuspecting Pins and negroes, with a few Feds, carre up to the advance guard of the guerillas, but the larger portion not taking the lay out," and scenting the danger, fled towards the fort, which Col. Quantrell had not yet discovered .-About sixty of 'Lodd's men, under the leadership of WHEREAS, On the 2nd day of rebruary, 1864, near the | Lieut. I aylor, gave chase to the flying Federals, while rillage of Shepardsville, N C., Captain James J. Leith, of the rest, under "Old Quant" and Todd, were dispatchco. B, 17th N. C. T., fell, while bravely and efficiently ing the miscreants who remained. A few of the rereating Feds were overtaken and shot down; the others, more fortunate, "levelled" themselves to reach a place of safety; and, all at once, Taylor came in full view of a strong fort, surrounded with breastworks and ditches. This was a new feature in the case; and it bright examples of honor, integrity and devotion to the actuating the Feds' movements, for they were running to day as it was immediately after the Norman convet, with the soft crown of quilted satin-blue or to and fro, some gazing eagerly at the advancing force quest. The foreign invaders at that time divided the violet; at the side, a tuft of black and colored feathers. of Taylor, without an attempt at preparation for re- and among a small numb r of nobles and brigand cap lastened by a band of velvet; leathers inside, and satin sistance-while others still seemed to be expostulating tains with the point of the sword, and in the Doomsday strings. Another had the front and curtain of velvet. occasion, music was heard within the fort and the offi- as hell, and that the hand of him should wither who blue and white. At the side, a boquet of blue velvet They were not long in a state of suspense—for it takes | f ee proprietors crept in between the land holding aris-Resolved. That we offer to the kindred and friends of the us longer to tell it than it took Lieut. Faylor to form tocracy, but subsequent Parliamentary acts, known as of blue velvet, and tern leaves to match those on the his men and dash like a thur is bolt upon the breastworks. The boys rushed co, screaming like demons—
of free proprietors by forcible expropriation. With the and amid the horrid din the amazed Feds heard the exception of a few localities, England pos sais no pens during the winter. White and plain colored sating shout for "Old Quant." That charge was magnificent- antry in the sense of France and of Southern and Wes capotes are gaining favor. They are trimmed with this valued life and gallant death, we will wear the prederibed badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded

Shout for the inly ferocious and superbly desperate. But for the inly ferocious and superbly desperate. But for the inly ferocious and superbly desperate. But for the inly ferocious and superbly desperate. For the steward, or the farming tenant, and the

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved relations, and also be published in the Wil- entered the fort and carried it by storm. But a perfect laborer. The condition of the laborer is worse than colored plush bonnets are also gaining favor. The shower of lead now greeted the storming party, and any where in Central or Western Europe. The population and has a very short pile, and is therefore more only five succeeded in leaping the rope that was stretch- litical power British feudalism wields is immense. A durable than that used formerly. ed over the breastworks. The names of those immortal statistical table shows that, with regard to the repreberoes are Lieut. Taylor, Sergeant Berry, -- Huliz, sentation of the people in the so-called House of George Shepherd, and Peyton Long. Each man Commons, there are about thirty popular constituencies; poured an enfilading fire upon the guerillas from every hundred and forty constituencies almost wholly under 989; Liverpool and Birkennead 495 587; Manchester angle of the fort.

Just at this juncture our boys retreated to the spot where the command had been left; but here was something new also. Taylor found the whole command in line of battle, motionless as statues, with Quantrell at their head on his war horse, looking as grim as the Sphinx of Egypt at a brilliant cavalcade of horsemen forming beautifully about three hundred yards in front. Joseph E. Johnston. discovered something wrong and called a halt. But the guerillas by this time were under full gallop, and they swept upon the brilliant sortege like an Chief of Artillery; M. B. McMicken, Lieut. Col., be no disadvantage.—Riehmond Sentinel, 16th inst.

was short and fierce ; the shock terrific, as guerilla rode Subsistence ; E. A. Flewellen, Surgeon, Medical Dibrains of the latter as he passed Again and again Artillery." they turned and fired, charged and recharged, until the ground was strewn with the dead, ambulances overturned, and horses flying medly in every direction shown upon a scene like the disbanding of the Revoluthose marvellous episodes that cause whole nations parallel, or the people that can boast its equal? An

Lieut. Colonel Curtis, Adjutant General on General Blount's staff, rode a magnificent horse, richly caparisoned, and was himself dressed in the richest uniform of his rank. He was a remarkably handsome man, fair and rosy, eyes blue as those of the fairest blonde of his own clime; pale, fair, tall, slender figure-with features as beautiful as those of a weman. He was well armed their knapsacks, hundreds of miles from home-which with pistol and sabre, and used them gallantly. He sees that his force is defeated, and determines to escape. But as he turns his horse's head, he encounters the and well armed as himself, bearing right down upon of their deserts, and an existing portraiture of their him. He observes the Adjutant General endeavoring grievances, by a talented and ingenious factionist to escape wills to him to stop and fight. He does Will the r love of country overcome the promptings of turn to meet the guerilla, now swooping down upon selfishness, and the keen and bitter stings of disaphim like an tagle on its prey. The Yankee fires a long pointment? Will they refuse to listen to the song of range gun-but misses his aim; he draws his six shooter and rapidly, nervously discharges the contents Will these careworn and neglected veterans pile their at his adversary, who all this time is gaining on him and dashing straight at him.

As an eagle swoops down on his prey, gracefully and grandly ferocious, beautiful even in the act of destruction, so does Peyton Long, the young hero, gallantly bear down on the "cute" Yankee; he reserves every shot, while Curtis 18 was ing bis; he dashes upon him-both pause for an instant, as if in mutual admiration-but only for a moment Peyton Long watches his antagonist, and sways, his body to the left to escape the sabre cut of the Yankee; the next instant the inevitable sixshooter of the guerilia is pointed to the head of the splendid looking fellow, it is the work of an instant Peyton strikes like an eagle, and all is over! A shout of triumph areas from the throng of guerilles, who had ceased the fight to watch the encounter between this

well matched couple. Long saw his antagonist fall heavily to the earth, and his noble heart essays to pity and assist him : but the stern mandate, the infl xible cannon of the guerilla's creed, "kill and spare not the Yankees." the order of Gen. Blount outlawing every guerrilla, written by those hands before him and approved by that fluttering heart, dried up the fountain of commiseration and brought

The fight was over, although the Feds continued The truits of this victory were in killed, three Majors, one Lieutenant Colonel, five Captains, several Lieutenauts, every member of Blount's staff, and two hundred privates; all of Blount's papers and personal effects, several ambulances and a large number of horses were captured. The loss of the guerillas was one or two wounded and some horses killed.

The Escaped Yankes Officers.

ing incident : Two of the Yankee officers who escaped last week luctantly complied with this mandate, and were conducted by the two unarmed youths to Mr. Sydnor's house, where they were turned over to a member of the Hanover Troop, who happened to be present. When Yankees were told that the boys were unarmed, and and delivered to the officers of the Libby.

Benuregard and the Press.

The es'eemed General who commands this Department, says the Charleston Courier, is not among those who fear a free press. No efficer of any grade, conscions of any merits, will rudely or harship in erfere to check ite free utterance. A request to omit or surppress any matters that could give information more valuable to the enemy than to our friends will be always treated with defere ce by a parriotic conductor of the press -The proper province of the military is not so much to edit the i grade, or die a e what should go in or be kept out, os to prevent them ir m reaching the enemy's lines too soon or through improper hands. To recur to this department, our distinguished Ged-

ral cordially desires the papers to be continued and to reach the soldiers as indicated in his late order : your country that your brothers in arms of the veteran armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee have re enlisted, as was to be expected of such men, by entire companies, b t alione, regiments a 'd brigades, pro'ou d y retaining the organ zwio 1 intact under which th y ave won renown. Will the men who have defended Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and Battery Wagner fail to follow these examples or soldierly patriotism?

Atlanta Confederacy LANDED PROPERTY IN ENGLAND .- In the main, landwas impossible to stay and contend against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who all or family control, and most of them by money; two against 300, who against 300 brought down one of the enemy as he leaped in; but it one hundred constituencies slightly influenced by personsuch family and aristocratic influences; and thirty constituencies which may be regarded as mere family

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE. The following is a list of the efficers of the General 534; Stoke 101, 207; Huli 90 661; Portsmouth 94 790 Staff of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen

J. B. Washington and Wade Hampton, 1st Lieuts. and he thinks we are Federals coming out to give him Aids de Camp; W. W. Mackall, Brig. Gen. Chief of a reception!" It was true. There rode Gen. Bloud Staff; Coloneis B. S. Ewell, George William Brent, and staff, glittering in blue cloth and gold lace, and Major Kinloch Falconer and Captain G. A. Williams, about 200 of his body guard. Just then the cavalcage Assistants Adjutant General; J. B. Eustis, Major moved, and the band commenced playing Yankee Doodle. and A. A. G., on Court Martial Duty; D. Leadbetter, Quantrell moved also; but the quick eye of Blount Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers; E. J. Harvie, Colo- rations will likely be suspended for some days.

avalanche and hurled them to the earth. The struggle | Chief Quartermaster ; W. E. Moore, Major, Chief over both horse and his r der, and deshed out the rector; and Wm. C. Preston, Major, Inspector of

DISBANDING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. When has the sun in all his course since time began, Here occurred one of those thrilling insidents, one of ary army? Where is the history that can show its sometimes to passe with breathless worder, and whole army flushed with victory, that had just achieved the armies to halt and gaze with amazement and admira- independence of its country, and given it a name and a place among the nations; had eff-cted, with ind-scribable toil and hardship, the high purposes of its enlist ment, and that had large and just claims upon the treas ury as well as gratitude of the nation, is summoned on parade for the last time. Their arrearages are unpaid -they are without a dollar in their pockets-without comfortable apparel-without a single day's rations in home may have been desolated in their absence, by savage violence-many of them enfeebled by sickness and protracted sufferings-and all of them goaded by fierce eye of a young guerilla as handsome, as brave extreme sensitiveness, by a most elequent exhibition the siren, that justifies and urges self-remuneration arms, and literally beg their passage homewards? Will they quietly surrender the means of redress in their bands, and trust cold charity for bread, and the tarcy justice of the country for remuneration? . Ob. it is more than human-it is gedlike! The drum beats -the line is formed-the flig of independence is advanced to the front-the officers with uncovered heads bid their men a silent farewell! Filing off, they pile up their arms in so emn silence, and with clasped hands and averted eyes are dismissed, each to his own way. Is their aught in Grecian or Roman story, in ancien or modern revolutions, that can equal the last act of Houses mer this morning at 94 o'clock. our veteran fathers' magnanimity and patriotism?

> SUGAR AND THE SLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI .-The Albany Knickerbocker says :

Necessity is the mother of invention. This rebelhon has demonstrated this fact in more instances than one-more especially with our friends in the West .-When the rebels closed the Mississippi they cut off, to a great extent, the supply of sugar to the people of the Western States. Immediately ingenuity set to work to provide a substitute-several parties turned their attention to the refining of syrup from the sorghum plant, which has now become a staple crop in Iowa and Illinois. It is estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of syr up were produced in the West the past year. To ex tend the source of supply of domestic sugars, the Government procured last spring from Europe, a supply of seeds of various kinds of the sugar beet, and by the agency of the Illinois Central Railroad Company distributed them among the farmers on the line of that road, and through a range of two hundred miles, with a view to secretain the kind of soil and climate best adapted to the growth of the root. The result so far has been of a most gratifying character. The produc-The Richmond Whig relates the following interest- tion of sugar from beets has now come to be a leading interest in several European countries. It is the most important crop in the Empire of France. In 1867, from the Libby prison, were captured in Hanover 148 000 tons were raised in that country, against 9,000 county, about twelve miles from Riehmond, by two tons in 1830 In Belgium the crop in 1861 was 18,000 lads-Simon Cullen, employed at Gray's drug store, in | tons. In Germany a very large amount was produced: this city, and Walter Sydnor, son of Mr. - Sydnor, the aggregate for Europe exceeding, in 1861, 200,000 on or near whose farm the capture was effected. The tons, worth more than \$49,000,000. In our own countwo boys were riding through the woods upon an old try the beet is beginning to attract general attention horse-sydnor mounted behind Cullen-when the latter | The agricultural societies of several of our Western discovered two men on the edge of a swamp near by States have already taken action in the matter. In the Suspecting they were stray Yankees, he proposed to production of beet sugar we have all the advantages of his companion that they should ride over to the place the experience of European manufacturers. The value where the men were and arrest them if they should of the results growing cut of the introduction of the prove to be escaped prisoners. Sydnor assented, and in sugar beet into this country can hardly be estimated .a few minutes the boys were face to face with the sus. Sugar already stands next to manufactures of wool in picious strangers. Cullen was convinced from their our imports, and is very rapidly becoming the first .dress and appearance that they were escaped Yankees, We pay nearly \$40,000,000 annually for fireign sugars and demanded a surrender. "Who are you?" asked one alone. If we can place ourselves as the French have of the Yankees. "I am a member of Jones' cavalry," already done, in a position of independence of foreignreplied C., "and want you to move along at once .- ers, we can keep at home the \$40,000,000 in gold and "Don't be too sassy," rejoined the Yankee. C. re- silver, which a balance against us has compelled us to marbed that it was not his purpose to be uncivil, but export, to make good our account in the great London he had no time to remain there, and they must at once clearing house. We hope our Agricultural Commission proceed or take the con equences. The Yankees, after | will devote a portion of the appropriation made to it by a brief consultation, told him to go on and they would | Congress for the purpose of collecting and diffusing infollow. "Not exactly," said Cullen, resolutely, "you formation upon this important subject. It is a crop pego on and I'll bring up the rear." The Yankees re- culiarly adapted to our Northern States, from the abundant moisture and heat of our climate-two indispen-

sable conditions of successful culture. THE OPPORTUNITY.-The issue in the ensuing Presidential campaign in the United States-should there be an election by the people-will be peace or that young Cutten was not attached to the cavalry, they war. The only way to defeat Lincoln and the party professed to be very much chagrined, and one of them which he represents, will be to procure the failure of remarked that had he known otherwise, he would have his war policy. "Success is the measure of exceldespatched Cullen. It was then too late to strike for lence," and no matter bow numerous the errors of the treedom. The prisoners were brought back to the city present Administration may have been, if its policy in the main should prove successful, the peuple will support it. The Democratic party is therefore interested in the failure of the Republican war policy; and whilst it is altoge her natural for Democratic leaders to advocate a "restoration," and scrupulously avoid saying anything against the " war for the Union," so long as both purse and sword are in the hands of the rival party, it may be easonably expected that every possible obstacle will be thrown in the way of Lincoln's

are propelly im goved by our Government, bring an b-youd the border during the ensuing summer, tollowed up by a little diplomatic skill, may re-ult in the comparty, and in the acknowledgment of the intependence Vicksburg, will defeat in the future, as they have in of law. The President has signed the bil to authorise the the past, every prospect of peace short of the absolute cor quest of one section by the other.

PARIS FASHIONS - the latest Paris fashions state that the bonnets of the present season are worn mod erately high; very close at the side. Le Follet declares that the Mary Stuart is no longer admissible They are generally-indeed almost always-made with a mixture of materials. Thus a very pretty bon-GREAT BRITAIN AND IRMAND .- The ceosus of Great

Britain and Ireland for 1861, recently published, shows the population of the cities and towns, confaining above 296 076; Dublin 258 328; Leids 207 165; Shuffleid 285:172; Edwinburg 168,121; Bristol 154 093; Wolverban pton 147670; Plymouth and Devesport 127. 382; Newcastle 109 108; Bradford 106 218; Co.k 101 Oldoam 93,344; Dundee 99 417; Brighton 87 317 and-cland 86.797; Merthyr Lydvil 83 875; Pres on \$3,985 No country in the world, out of Asia, contains so many large cities as the British Isles.

The heavens held out the flag of truce on yesterday. The trees were powdered wish silver, and the earth car peted with white, and it was still snowing when the night closed in. Either with mud or trost, military ope-

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intered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's timos of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern

District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE BOND . AND STOCKS. BICHMOND Feb. 17th, 1884. At an auction sale of bu de and stocks to day prices advanced on an everage about ten per cent. Confederare Bonds, eight per cent. coupon, due 1868. sold at 121 and interest; ditto, registered, due 1879, sold for 126 and interest; seven per cent., 1.54 cotton fons, 199, flat. Gold 22; silver 20. The weather is bitter cold.

CONFEDERATE CONGR. 88.

RICHMOND, VA., FEB 17, 1864. Both Houses have passed the bil to establish a Volume teer Navy. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to commission vessels either in or out of Confederate waters. Both Bouses appointed Friday, the 8th of April, ass day of fasting and prayer, and also adopted a highly patriotic address to the country. The House passed the Senate bill to issue tobacco to the army, and the Senate has concurred in the House bill to repeal the act authorizing partisan rangers, and the bill for the promotion of privates who have shown distinguished skill and valor.

It is believed that both Houses have passed in secret session, and sent to the President the bill anthorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

BIGBMO: D Feb. 18th, 1864. The House last night passed a bill repealing that portion of the late military act which exempts one man on a farm with 15 able bodied field tands. A notion to reconsider was made, and was pendig at the adjournment. Both

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. ORANGE C H. Va., Feb 17th, 1º84. It is not true that the enemy are falling back to Centreville. They are occupying the same line as before the

Gilmore and Blockford's cavalry threw a train of cars off the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., six miles above Harper's Ferry, on Thu sday last, capturing and parolling fifty Federal officers and sold ers, and getting some booty. Be-enlistments going on in every part of the army.

move of Sunday week.

PRUM DALTON.

DALTON, Feb. 17th, 1864. This morning, between one and two o'clock, the army commissary store was burned. The stores were saved, except a few barrels of flour. The Confederate office, over the store was consumed and nothing saves but f ur bundies of paper, books and files. The loss is eight thousand dollars. Beveral sutler and barbers were burned out. It was the act of an incendiary. THOOPS BE-ENLISTING.

NEW MARKET, TANN , Feb. 17th, 1884.

Humphrey's Mississippi brigade, McLaws' Division, reenlisted to day for forey cars or the was. Other brigades are following the exampl -. The tinth Georgia, of Anderson's brigade, has also re-enlisted. FROM KNOXVILLE

NEW MAREIT, Va., Feb. 18, 1964. The Knoxville Whig, of the 13.h, has been received, but

contains little news of interest scholfeid, it is hoped, will bring order out of the reat confusion in military affairs in that department. Flour is selving at twenty dolars and meat at three dollars. There is great destitution, especially among the poorer classes. The weather is quite cold to-day.

FROM MOBILE.

M. BILE, Feb. 16th, 1864. An official dispatch from Fort Games states that the ensmy opened on Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, at 9 o'clock this morning. Five vessels are engaged. So far all the shots are falling short. Colonel Smith is at Fort Powell.

MOBILE, Feb. 17th. 1864. An official dispatch from Fort Galace, Feb. 16, says that seven mortar boats and four gunboats fired 165 shots at Fort Powell. Seven or eight struck, out no damage was done to the Fort. A Lieut, and Serg't were a ightly wound. ed. The officers' Quarters were nearly demolished. The

It is officially reported that the enemy occupied Enterprise yesterday moining.

enemy made a demonstration of landing on Dauphine Is-

CONFEDERATE O GRESS. RICHMOND Feb. 18, 1964. The President has approved, and the injunction of secreby has been removed, from the bill to suspend the habeas corpus. The preamble to the bill asserts that the power to suspend it is vested solely in Congress, and Congress on ly is to judge of the necessity for exercising the power .--It declares that in the opinion of Congress the public safety now requires it, and the President bas a ked it. Congress therefore suspends the writ till ninety days after the meeting of the next Congress, in cases of arrests by order of the President and Secretary of War, or the General Com. manding the trans-Mississippi depar ment, to appl, only ades the Columbus Sun, therefore, if opportunities | emy, attempts to evade service, insurrection, desertion, burning bridges or destroying telegraph lines, destroying or attempting to destroy government vessels, arms, muntof the Southern States. But counsels similar to those | the suspension the President shall cause every arrest to b which prevailed in Richmond previous to the fall of properly investigated, and, if improperly detained, to be discharged unless hey can be speedily tried to due course

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND Va., Feb. 18th, 1864. The flag of truce beat has arrived at City Point with

impressments of meats for the use of the a my. The pro-

visions have been here ofore reported.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Logan, with the '5th corps, has lett Chattanooga to co-operate with cherman's

The Federal House of Representatives on the 15th adopt. ed a resolution, by sixteen mejority, declaring that the Constitution should be amended to aboush slavery in the

The supreme Court has decided in the Vallandigham case adverse to the petitioner.

There has been a ater arrival from Europe, but no news The Liverpool cotton market is firmer.

Gold in New York, on the 15th instant, was quoted at

MARUIEU.

In Duptin county, on the 26th Jan, by the Bev. Mr. Best, Sergt. R. Br. TEACHEY, of 40th A. C. Tr, to Miss BUE E. DOBSON, all of Duptin.

In Duplin County, the 27th of January, 1864, Mrs. MARY ANN ARR, wife of Thomas J. Carr form r Sheriff of Duplin County, N. C., and daughter of J. W. V. P. Boney, in the 27th year of her age. Mrs. Carr connect d herself with the Presbyterian I urch at Rockfish in early life and her consistent ( bris-

tian conversation as well as her cheerful resignation to the will of the Master, when the summons ame for her so leave her two dear little ones, a beleaved companion. and parents and friends, ju tify us in saying she tived and died a Christian. Oh what a burtuen this well establi-hed fact lits nom he hearts of the mouraers. All wish their friends to die the death of the righteou. but some but the right ous dead can appreciate fully the blessedness of His inseritance We do so treety however. " ri w biest the richten as when they die,

When hoty souls retire to rest; How camiy bea s the clusting eye; How gently heaves the expiring breast;

On! thou hast caught the sight of idim Before whose giance the Heavens grow dim,

And thy ra t spirit is be ore The throne of God for evermore."